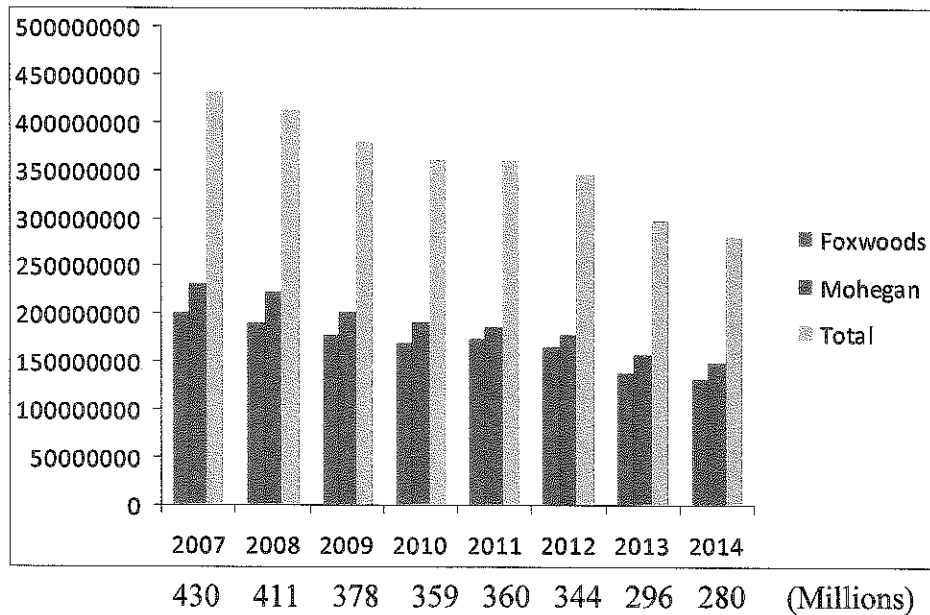


CONVENIENCE GAMING

SLUMPING SLOTS

How to put Connecticut's SLUMPING SLOT Revenue back into the
BLACK!



Cumulative loss of revenue from FY 2007-2014 equals 582 Million Dollars

LOCATION!
LOCATION!!
LOCATION!!!

- The proposed pari-mutuel facilities are strategically located off I-91 and I-95 Corridors.
- The pari-mutuel operations have secure, licensed, large, facilities already in place, so they can begin to generate substantial revenues almost immediately.
- The pari-mutuel facilities do not represent a geographic expansion of gambling. Winners at Shoreline Star (Bridgeport) , Sports Haven (New Haven) and the Winners Bradley Teletheater (Windsor Locks) are already licensed as sites for wagering—only their menus would be broadened.
- Gambling at the pari-mutuel are already controlled and regulated: all wagering, payouts, and accounting could be continued to be monitored by the Department of Consumer Protection.
- The proposed locations are turnkey operations that would create instant state revenue and jobs for Connecticut.

Differentiation between the Resort Casino Market and the Convenience Gambling (Slot Parlor/Racino) Market

The availability of table games, numerous non-gambling amenities, the physical attractiveness of the facilities, and the general atmosphere of the facilities continue to differentiate New England's resort casino market from the convenience gambling market.

Among residents of the five states surveyed:

78% of visitors to Foxwoods or Mohegan Sun in the last 12 months did not visit Twin River or Newport Grand, despite the closer proximity of these facilities for most residents. This ratio has remained nearly unchanged since the Gaming Behavior Survey first measured this differentiation in 2006.

Conversely, 65% of visitors to Twin River or Newport Grand in the last 12 months also visited Foxwoods or Mohegan Sun, even though these facilities are often a farther drive.

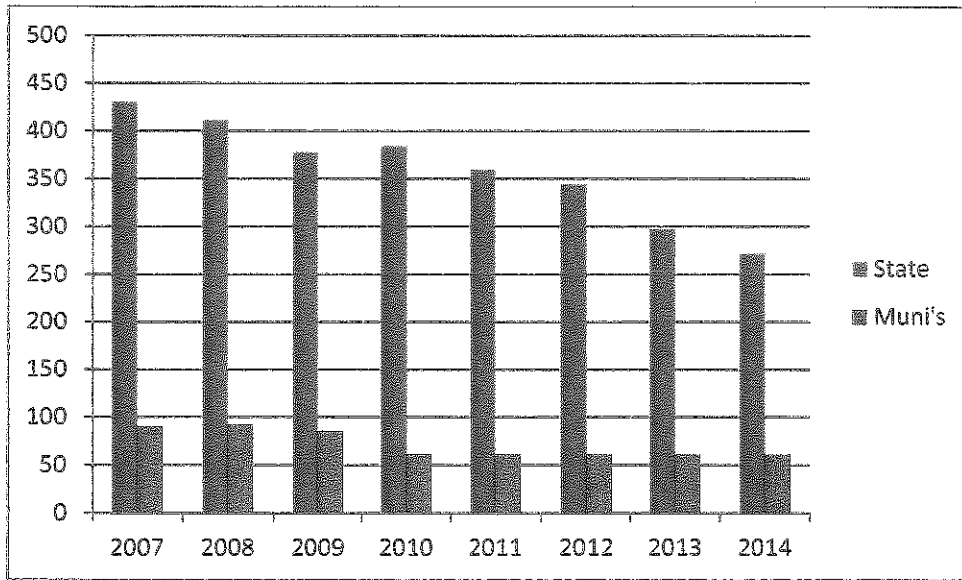
Indeed, casino gamblers will travel farther to access the table games, non-gambling amenities, and to experience the general atmosphere of a resort casino than a convenience gambling facility. Conversely, racino/slot parlor gamblers are attracted primarily by convenience, that is, the distance they must drive to reach a facility.

Among the five states surveyed:

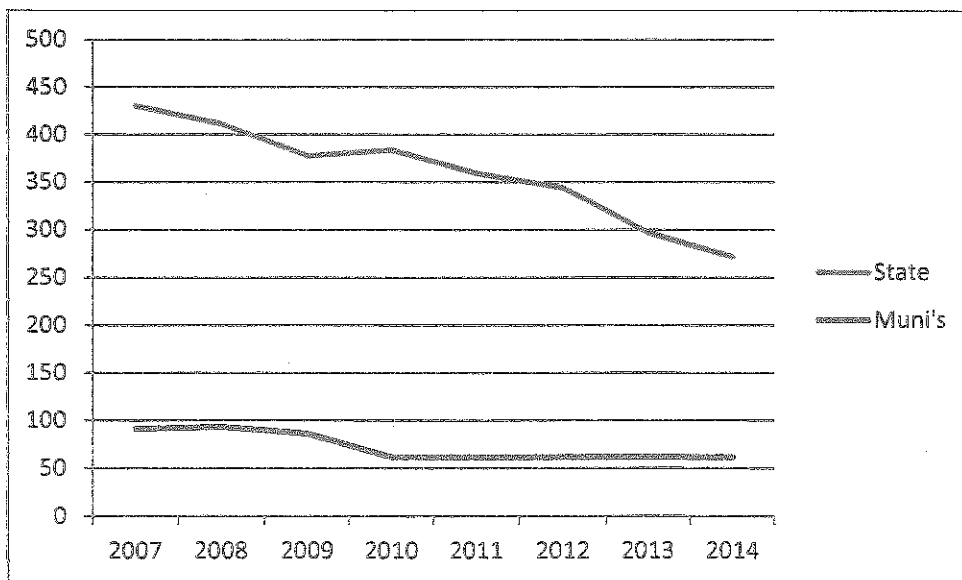
74% of visitors to Foxwoods traveled more than an hour to reach the casino, while 27 percent traveled more than 90 minutes. Similarly, 69% of visitors to Mohegan Sun traveled more than an hour to reach the casino, while 24 percent traveled more than 90 minutes.

Conversely, 89% of visitors to the convenience gaming facility of Twin River traveled an hour or less to reach the racino and 68 percent traveled 30 minutes or less. Ninety percent (90%) of visitors to Newport Grand traveled an hour or less to reach the racino and 27% traveled 30 minutes or less.

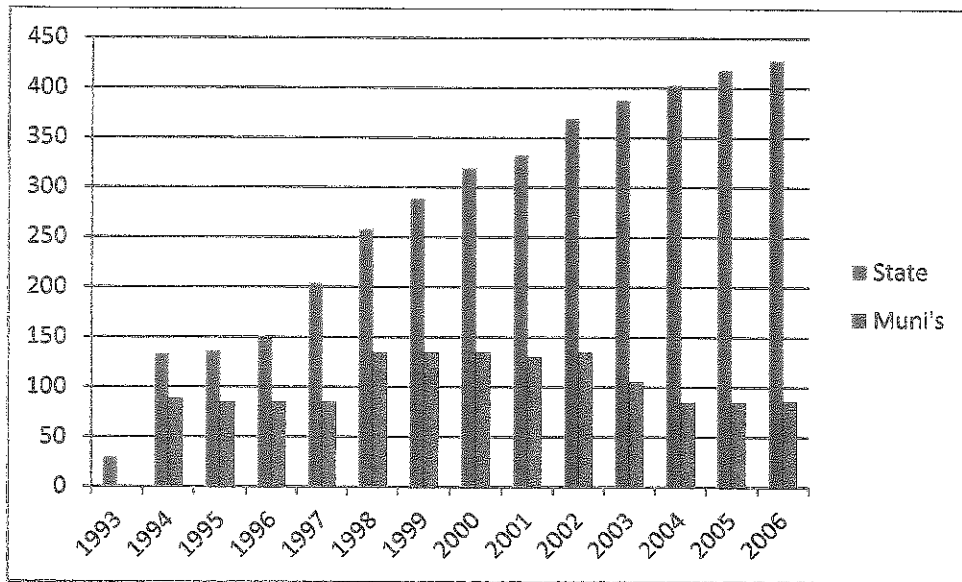
State Slot Revenues and Distribution Grants to Town and Cities FY 2007-2014*



91.1m 93.3m 93.0m 61.6m 61.7m 61.7m 61.7m 61.7m

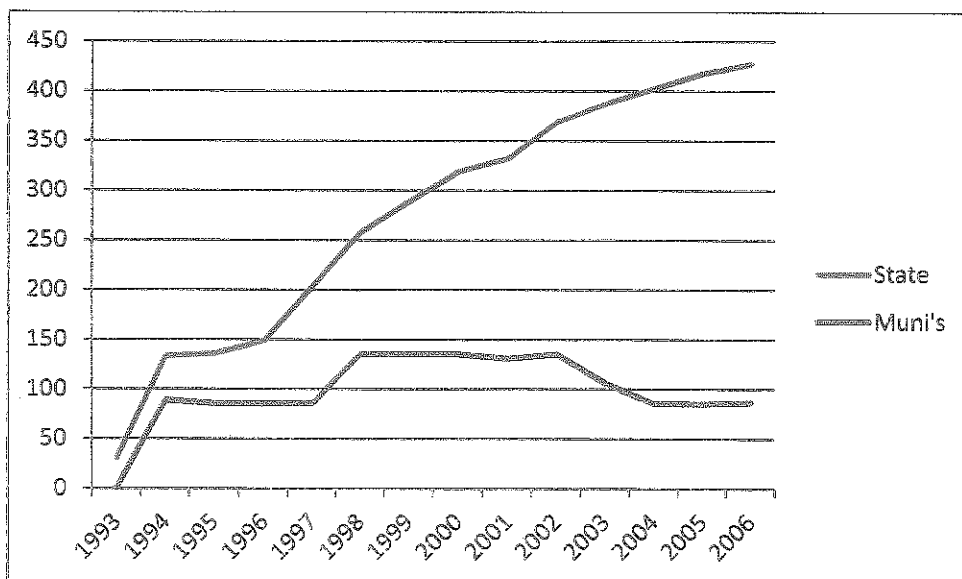


State Slot Revenues and Distribution Grants to Town and Cities FY 1993-2006*



88.3 85.0 85.0 85.0 135.0-135.0 130.4 135 106 85 85 86.3

*Please see accompanying Legislative History Of The Mashantucket Pequot Grant Formula



LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS



OFA ♦ OLR RESEARCH REPORT

January 9, 2014

2014-R-0015

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON EXPANDING VIDEO SLOTS IN CONNECTICUT

By: Duke Chen, Legislative Analyst II
Christopher Wetzel, Associate Analyst

You asked a series of questions regarding the expansion of video slot machines in Connecticut. Please find our responses below:

1) What is the status of the existing tribal-state slot machine agreements?

Connecticut currently has two separate, but virtually identical, slot agreements with the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan tribes. Under these agreements, the tribes have the exclusive right to operate video facsimiles (i.e., slot machines) and commercial casino games in the state. In return, each tribe must contribute 25% of its gross slot machine revenue to the state monthly. If either tribe's contribution falls below \$80 million in any year, its rate increases to 30%.

It should be noted that in 2009, the state and the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan tribes reached a settlement regarding the casinos' issuance of coupons or e-mail credits for specified amounts of free slot play. In addition to a one-time settlement of \$25.0 million, both tribes agreed to start paying the state 25.0% of the value of redeemed free slot play coupons/credits that exceeded 5.5% of the monthly slot "win."¹ Under Public Act 12-1 of the June Special Session, the 5.5% threshold was subsequently increased to the current level of 11.0%.

¹ The "win" is defined as the total amount wagered less any prize amounts paid out.

2) How much revenue does the state currently receive under the agreements?

Based on the November 8, 2013 Consensus Revenue Estimates produced jointly by the Office of Fiscal Analysis (OFA) and the Office of Policy and Management (OPM), the state is projected to receive approximately \$285.3 million in Indian gaming payments in FY 14.

The following table illustrates projected Indian gaming payments through FY 18, also based on the November 8, 2013 Consensus Revenue Estimates:

Indian Gaming Payment Projections			
(\$ in millions)			
<u>FY 15</u>	<u>FY 16</u>	<u>FY 17</u>	<u>FY 18</u>
280.4	264.0	212.2	212.2

3) How much revenue, in total, has the state received under the agreements?

Through November of 2013, the state has received a total of approximately \$6,533.7 million in Indian gaming payments.

Please see the table below for a breakdown by fiscal year and venue:

Indian Gaming Payments (\$ in millions)			
	<u>Foxwoods</u>	<u>Mohegan Sun¹</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY 93	30.0	-	30.0
FY 94	113.0	-	113.0
FY 95	135.7	-	135.7
FY 96	148.7	-	148.7
FY 97	146.0	57.6	203.6
FY 98	165.1	91.0	256.1
FY 99	173.6	113.5	287.1
FY 00	189.2	129.8	319.0
FY 01	190.6	141.7	332.3
FY 02	199.0	169.9	368.9
FY 03	196.3	191.0	387.3
FY 04	196.9	205.9	402.8
FY 05	205.0	212.9	417.9
FY 06	204.5	223.0	427.5
FY 07	201.4	229.1	430.5
FY 08	190.0	221.4	411.4
FY 09	177.2	200.7	377.9
FY 10	188.6	195.6	384.2
FY 11	174.1	185.5	359.6
FY 12	165.5	178.8	344.3
FY 13	138.5	157.9	296.4
FY 14	46.5	53.0	99.5
GRAND TOTAL			6,533.7

¹The Mohegan Sun casino opened in October of 1996

4) How much state revenue is generated currently by existing off-track betting (OTB) licensed facilities?

Approximately \$3.6 million was transferred to the General Fund in FY 13 from OTB licensed facilities.

- 5) In what ways would the tribal-state slot machine agreements be affected if video slots were expanded to OTB facilities?**

Introducing video slots to the OTB facilities would violate the agreements. Under such a scenario, the tribes would no longer be obligated to contribute any portion of their slot machine revenue to the state.

- 6) What would have to change in the agreements in order for OTB facilities to conduct video slot gaming?**

The Indian tribes and the state would have to amend the current agreements to allow video slots in these OTB facilities. Although there are no formal procedures on how to conduct negotiations, historically they have been conducted by the executive branch. In 1994, Governor Weicker negotiated the current slot agreements and PA 13-184, § 86, directs the OPM secretary to enter into separate agreements, on behalf of the state, to introduce keno as a lottery game.

Once an agreement is reached, it must be approved by the legislature. By law, the governor must file the agreement with the Senate and House clerks within 10 days after it is executed. If filed during a regular session, the legislature has until its adjournment to approve or reject it. If not filed during a regular session, the legislature has until adjournment of (1) the next regular session or (2) a special session convened to take action on the measure. If the legislature does not act by adjournment, the agreement is rejected and is not implemented.

If the governor files the agreement within 30 days of the end of a regular session, the legislature can either convene in a special session and vote within 30 days or vote on it within the first 30 days of its next regular session. The legislature has until the end of either the 30-day-period to vote before the measure is considered rejected (CGS § 3-6c).

- 7) How much revenue could realistically be generated if video slot machine gaming is expanded to pari-mutuel facilities within the state?**

The net revenue impact of slot machine expansion within existing pari-mutuel facilities depends upon the actual manner in which such an expansion would be implemented, as well as the substance of any related agreement with the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan tribal nations. Consequently, we have provided illustrative figures based on estimated

net revenue from video slot machine gaming and an estimate of regulatory costs, assuming no impact to the current slot machine agreements.

Revenue Impact

Assuming the proposed expansion would be similar to existing facilities in Rhode Island, it is estimated that video slot machine net revenue would total approximately \$40.2 million per 1,000 machines annually. The following table illustrates estimated annual net revenue for given numbers of machines:

Number of Video Slot Machines	Estimated Net Operating Revenue (\$ in millions)
500	20.1
1,000	40.2
1,500	60.3
2,000	80.4
2,500	100.5
3,000	120.6
3,500	140.7
4,000	160.8
4,500	180.9
5,000	201.0
5,500	221.1
6,000	241.2
6,500	261.3
7,000	281.4
7,500	301.5
8,000	321.6

The amount of revenue the state would receive from these estimated figures depends upon the policy that would be enacted.

Additionally, it is anticipated that the expansion of video slot machine gaming within the state would result in lower gambling revenue for the Foxwoods and Mohegan Sun casinos. Based on historical experience with the opening of video lottery terminal facilities in neighboring states, it is

estimated that video slot expansion would result in a decrease in Indian gaming payments to the state of approximately 7.8%. For the current fiscal year, that would equate to a \$22.3 million reduction in such payments.

Cost Impact²

As mentioned previously, this is difficult to estimate without direction as to how the locations would operate. The number of machines is not a significant factor in determining staffing levels but how a facility will operate must be considered. If the hours of operation are similar to the hours the facilities are opened for pari-mutuel activity (approximately 16 hours per day), Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) staff requirements would consist of three-to-four personnel (Gaming Regulation Officers) at each location and two auditors (Accounts Examiner) to work between the three locations. In addition, there would be a need to increase the DCP Licensing staff by one Licensing and Application Analyst to process additional applications for individuals and companies conducting business. The office operation would mirror that of DCP's operation at Mohegan Sun and Foxwoods with the need for office equipment including slot testing equipment for each location.

The following is an estimated annualized cost for DCP personnel at three pari-mutuel sites based on proposed expansion of operations:

² Source: Department of Consumer Protection

Location:

INDIANS; MUNICIPAL FINANCE; STATE AID;



October 23, 2009

2009-R-0387

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE MASHANTUCKET PEQUOT
GRANT FORMULA**

By: Judith Lohman, Chief Analyst

Kerry A. Kelley, Principal Budget Analyst

You asked for a legislative history of the Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan aid formula, including the original formula and subsequent legislative changes.

SUMMARY

The Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund is a separate, nonlapsing fund whose revenue derives from casino gaming. Money from the fund is distributed to towns according to various statutory formulas and grant criteria. The basic distribution formulas and grant criteria were established in 1993 when the fund was created and have not changed since that time (CGS § 3-55j(a)-(f)). However, since 1993, the legislature has enacted additional or supplemental grants from the fund, which it has changed and extended over the years. The last such change was enacted in 2007 (CGS §§ 3-55l and 3-55m).

1993 - ORIGINAL DISTRIBUTION

The legislature set up the separate Mashantucket Pequot Fund in 1993 (PA 93-388). The original law established distribution formulas initially only for FY 94. They were made permanent the following year. For FY 94, the act allocated all Indian gaming payments over \$28 million up to \$135 million to the fund. For FY 95, it allocated Indian gaming payments between \$50 million and \$135 million to the fund.

PA 93-388 established the following distribution formulas.

- \$20 million according to the formula for distributing payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) grants for state-owned real property and Indian reservation land, excluding property acquired for highways and bridges. PA 93-485 later amended this formula to require that each town receive one-third of the difference between what it is eligible actually to receive as a state-owned real property PILOT in the appropriate fiscal year and what it would receive if that PILOT grant program had been funded at \$85,205,085. Each town must receive a minimum grant of \$1,667 from this part of the formula. The grant from this part of the formula, when added to the grant a town receives as a PILOT for its state-owned real property, cannot exceed 100% of the property taxes the town would have received from such property based on its assessment list for the year preceding the fiscal year in which the grants are payable.
- \$20,123,916 according to the distribution formula for PILOT grants for real property owned by private colleges and nonprofit general hospitals. Such grants, when added to grants a town receives as a PILOT for college and hospital property, cannot exceed 100% of the property taxes the town would have received from such property based on its assessment list for the year preceding the fiscal year in which the grants are payable.
- \$35 million according to a formula based on each town's (1) equalized net grand list, (2) per capita income in relation to other towns, and (3) population. In 1993, this formula was used to distribute funds from the Local Property Tax Relief Trust Fund. The legislature eliminated that fund in 1997, but retained the statutory formula for purposes of distributing this part of the Mashantucket Pequot Fund (§ 7-528).
- \$5.475 million distributed to Bridgeport, Hamden, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, New Haven, New London, Norwalk, Waterbury, and Windham according to the Local Property Tax Relief Trust Fund formula described above.

Regardless of the above-described distribution formulas, PA 93-388 also required that 28 particular towns receive specified annual amount grants from the Mashantucket Pequot Fund. There is no statutory formula for these grants, which total \$44,206,717 annually. The grants are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Statutory Grants Payable Under CGS § 3-55j(g)

<i>Town</i>	<i>Grant</i>
Bloomfield	\$267,489
Bridgeport	10,506,506
Bristol	1,004,050

Chaplin	141,725
Danbury	1,612,564
Derby	432,162
East Hartford	522,421
East Lyme	488,160
Groton	2,037,088
Hamden	1,592,270
Manchester	1,014,244
Meriden	1,537,900
Middletown	2,124,960
Milford	676,535
New Britain	3,897,434
New London	2,649,363
North Haven	268,582
Norwalk	1,451,367
Norwich	1,662,147
Preston	461,939

Finally, the 2002 act specified that the supplemental grant must be proportionately reduced if the total amount payable to towns exceeds the annual appropriation for the grants (§ 3-55j(k)).

2005

PA 05-3, June Special Session, made the following changes:

- For FY 06, it increased the impact grants to the five towns (Ledyard, Montville, North Stonington, Norwich, and Preston) from \$500,000 to \$750,000. Starting with FY 07, it eliminated the impact grants, but gave each of the five towns an annual grant of \$750,000 per year and specified that the new grants cannot be prorated for insufficient appropriations.
- For FY 07, it appropriated \$4.8 million from the FY 05 surplus for additional Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan grants. It distributed two-thirds of the additional funding (\$3.2 million) through the existing formulas and one-third (\$1.6 million) proportionately to (1) towns that are members of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments and (2) distressed municipalities that are members of either the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments or the Windham Area Council of Governments. The affected towns are: Bozrah, Colchester, East Lyme, Franklin, Griswold, Groton, Killingly, Ledyard, Lisbon, Montville, New London, North Stonington, Norwich, Preston, Putnam, Salem, Sprague, Stonington, Voluntown, Waterford, and Windham.
- The act specified that these grants were (1) in addition to those the towns receive under the other parts of the formula and (2) are not subject to the proportional reductions required for other supplemental grants when the annual state appropriation is not sufficient to fund the full amounts.

2006

PA 06-187 makes the FY 07 grants to the towns in the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments and the distressed municipalities in either the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments or the Windham Area Council of Governments apply for FY 08 and subsequent fiscal years.

2007

PA 07-1, June Special Session, allocated an additional \$1,665,665 annually for FY 08 and FY 09 to the (1) towns that are members of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments and (2) distressed municipalities that are members of either the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments or the Windham Area Council of Governments. These funds were an additional grant over and above the \$1.6 million for those towns described above. The act required the additional funds be distributed proportionately to each of the municipalities based on the total amounts they received from the fund for FY 07 and FY 08.

As with the other additional payments to these towns, these additional funds are not subject to proportional reductions when the annual state appropriation is not sufficient to fund the full amounts.

JL:df

Appendix B: Distribution of Gaming Proceeds

Figure 165: Fiscal 2007 Mashantucket Pequot & Mohegan fund Distribution

<u>Town</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Per capita payment</u>	<u>Population</u>
Andover	\$32,356	0.04%	\$10.17	3,181
Ansonia	\$254,781	0.28%	\$13.73	18,550
Ashford	\$51,131	0.06%	\$11.48	4,453
Avon	\$34,718	0.04%	\$2.00	17,333
Barkhamsted	\$35,440	0.04%	\$9.67	3,665
Beacon Falls	\$46,863	0.05%	\$8.12	5,770
Berlin	\$92,289	0.10%	\$4.56	20,254
Bethany	\$39,194	0.04%	\$7.04	5,566
Bethel	\$83,125	0.09%	\$4.49	18,514
Bethlehem	\$31,381	0.03%	\$8.84	3,549
Bloomfield	\$243,603	0.27%	\$11.77	20,693
Bolton	\$43,064	0.05%	\$8.42	5,116
Bozrah	\$30,977	0.03%	\$12.67	2,444
Branford	\$102,827	0.11%	\$3.55	28,984
Bridgeport	\$9,567,311	10.52%	\$69.99	136,695
Bridgewater	\$20,736	0.02%	\$11.01	1,884
Bristol	\$914,392	1.01%	\$15.01	60,911
Brookfield	\$43,283	0.05%	\$2.64	16,413
Brooklyn	\$286,382	0.31%	\$36.32	7,886
Burlington	\$44,093	0.05%	\$4.82	9,143
Canaan	\$20,888	0.02%	\$19.09	1,094
Canterbury	\$63,079	0.07%	\$12.37	5,100
Canton	\$50,794	0.06%	\$5.04	10,086
Chaplin	\$128,069	0.14%	\$50.66	2,528
Cheshire	\$2,742,895	3.02%	\$95.13	28,833
Chester	\$29,134	0.03%	\$7.60	3,834
Clinton	\$72,410	0.08%	\$5.33	13,578
Colchester	\$117,495	0.13%	\$7.58	15,495
Colebrook	\$23,468	0.03%	\$15.35	1,529
Columbia	\$39,714	0.04%	\$7.45	5,331
Cornwall	\$19,957	0.02%	\$13.48	1,480
Coventry	\$88,183	0.10%	\$7.23	12,192
Cromwell	\$90,372	0.10%	\$6.67	13,552
Danbury	\$1,468,568	1.62%	\$18.54	79,226
Darien	\$22,140	0.02%	\$1.09	20,246

<u>Town</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Per capita payment</u>	<u>Population</u>
Deep River	\$30,833	0.03%	\$6.60	4,673
Derby	\$393,571	0.43%	\$31.65	12,434
Durham	\$40,183	0.04%	\$5.43	7,397
Eastford	\$29,993	0.03%	\$16.77	1,789
East Granby	\$35,141	0.04%	\$6.86	5,122
East Haddam	\$49,906	0.05%	\$5.64	8,852
East Hampton	\$102,921	0.11%	\$8.20	12,548
East Hartford	\$475,771	0.52%	\$9.77	48,697
East Haven	\$265,505	0.29%	\$9.27	28,632
East Lyme	\$494,116	0.54%	\$26.44	18,690
Easton	\$22,702	0.02%	\$3.08	7,366
East Windsor	\$78,968	0.09%	\$7.44	10,617
Ellington	\$92,045	0.10%	\$6.38	14,426
Enfield	\$2,180,266	2.40%	\$48.44	45,011
Essex	\$28,437	0.03%	\$4.21	6,753
Fairfield	\$504,759	0.56%	\$8.77	57,548
Farmington	\$140,290	0.15%	\$5.59	25,084
Franklin	\$31,474	0.03%	\$16.64	1,891
Glastonbury	\$71,599	0.08%	\$2.16	33,169
Goshen	\$23,689	0.03%	\$7.48	3,168
Granby	\$49,844	0.05%	\$4.44	11,215
Greenwich	\$159,262	0.18%	\$2.57	61,871
Griswold	\$155,402	0.17%	\$13.64	11,390
Groton	\$2,070,289	2.28%	\$48.92	42,324
Guilford	\$58,215	0.06%	\$2.60	22,373
Haddam	\$41,983	0.05%	\$5.38	7,800
Hamden	\$1,446,086	1.59%	\$25.06	57,698
Hampton	\$34,173	0.04%	\$16.13	2,118
Hartford	\$9,900,322	10.89%	\$79.48	124,563
Hartland	\$25,300	0.03%	\$12.18	2,077
Harwinton	\$37,328	0.04%	\$6.71	5,564
Hebron	\$51,267	0.06%	\$5.55	9,232
Kent	\$22,647	0.02%	\$7.67	2,952
Killingly	\$247,817	0.27%	\$13.99	17,710
Killingworth	\$31,374	0.03%	\$4.87	6,443
Lebanon	\$69,086	0.08%	\$9.39	7,354
Ledyard	\$1,020,922	1.12%	\$67.62	15,097
Lisbon	\$54,320	0.06%	\$12.92	4,205
Litchfield	\$47,185	0.05%	\$5.44	8,671

<u>Town</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Per capita payment</u>	<u>Population</u>
Lyme	\$20,314	0.02%	\$9.79	2,076
Madison	\$40,661	0.04%	\$2.16	18,793
Manchester	\$923,675	1.02%	\$16.54	55,857
Mansfield	\$612,032	0.67%	\$24.60	24,884
Marlborough	\$36,090	0.04%	\$5.68	6,351
Meriden	\$1,399,571	1.54%	\$23.63	59,225
Middlebury	\$34,723	0.04%	\$4.79	7,252
Middlefield	\$38,472	0.04%	\$9.06	4,248
Middletown	\$1,935,208	2.13%	\$40.50	47,778
Milford	\$616,123	0.68%	\$11.11	55,445
Monroe	\$66,641	0.07%	\$3.43	19,402
Montville	\$2,482,677	2.73%	\$125.74	19,744
Morris	\$24,638	0.03%	\$10.51	2,345
Naugatuck	\$341,189	0.38%	\$10.69	31,931
New Britain	\$3,546,406	3.90%	\$50.19	70,664
New Canaan	\$21,498	0.02%	\$1.08	19,890
New Fairfield	\$46,231	0.05%	\$3.28	14,100
New Hartford	\$44,712	0.05%	\$6.64	6,736
New Haven	\$10,619,837	11.68%	\$85.69	123,932
Newington	\$239,731	0.26%	\$9.25	26,790
New London	\$2,690,543	2.96%	\$103.79	25,923
New Milford	\$146,892	0.16%	\$4.96	28,439
Newtown	\$1,099,294	1.21%	\$41.03	26,790
Norfolk	\$30,006	0.03%	\$18.16	1,652
North Branford	\$74,925	0.08%	\$5.20	14,406
North Canaan	\$49,080	0.05%	\$14.64	3,352
North Haven	\$244,599	0.27%	\$10.19	24,002
North Stonington	\$879,945	0.97%	\$168.83	5,212
Norwalk	\$1,321,765	1.45%	\$15.84	83,456
Norwich	\$2,523,760	2.78%	\$69.27	36,432
Old Lyme	\$32,630	0.04%	\$4.42	7,384
Old Saybrook	\$37,224	0.04%	\$3.53	10,539
Orange	\$35,883	0.04%	\$2.60	13,813
Oxford	\$59,697	0.07%	\$4.77	12,527
Plainfield	\$259,623	0.29%	\$16.80	15,450
Plainville	\$141,327	0.16%	\$8.22	17,193
Plymouth	\$126,905	0.14%	\$10.57	12,011
Pomfret	\$40,535	0.04%	\$9.73	4,165
Portland	\$62,780	0.07%	\$6.58	9,537

<u>Town</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Per capita payment</u>	<u>Population</u>
Preston	\$1,304,991	1.44%	\$266.22	4,902
Prospect	\$63,956	0.07%	\$6.90	9,273
Putnam	\$194,104	0.21%	\$20.89	9,292
Redding	\$23,675	0.03%	\$2.68	8,840
Ridgefield	\$31,399	0.03%	\$1.32	23,872
Rocky Hill	\$431,271	0.47%	\$22.93	18,808
Roxbury	\$18,673	0.02%	\$8.05	2,319
Salem	\$39,323	0.04%	\$9.59	4,102
Salisbury	\$18,474	0.02%	\$4.63	3,987
Scotland	\$35,467	0.04%	\$20.56	1,725
Seymour	\$124,995	0.14%	\$7.70	16,240
Sharon	\$21,378	0.02%	\$7.07	3,022
Shelton	\$124,513	0.14%	\$3.11	40,011
Sherman	\$22,939	0.03%	\$5.58	4,110
Simsbury	\$62,181	0.07%	\$2.63	23,659
Somers	\$1,886,563	2.07%	\$173.88	10,850
Southbury	\$64,075	0.07%	\$3.26	19,678
Southington	\$258,948	0.28%	\$6.14	42,142
South Windsor	\$105,535	0.12%	\$4.07	25,940
Sprague	\$52,823	0.06%	\$17.72	2,981
Stafford	\$187,623	0.21%	\$15.92	11,786
Stamford	\$1,427,503	1.57%	\$12.05	118,475
Sterling	\$56,073	0.06%	\$15.05	3,725
Stonington	\$67,330	0.07%	\$3.67	18,343
Stratford	\$239,737	0.26%	\$4.89	49,015
Suffield	\$2,465,268	2.71%	\$163.22	15,104
Thomaston	\$69,883	0.08%	\$8.94	7,818
Thompson	\$109,250	0.12%	\$11.84	9,231
Tolland	\$78,720	0.09%	\$5.38	14,631
Torrington	\$525,888	0.58%	\$14.83	35,451
Trumbull	\$78,197	0.09%	\$2.25	34,752
Union	\$31,699	0.03%	\$42.21	751
Vernon	\$339,954	0.37%	\$11.48	29,620
Voluntown	\$159,459	0.18%	\$61.05	2,612
Wallingford	\$302,968	0.33%	\$6.78	44,679
Warren	\$20,235	0.02%	\$14.62	1,384
Washington	\$20,014	0.02%	\$5.45	3,671
Waterbury	\$4,713,130	5.18%	\$43.98	107,174
Waterford	\$87,177	0.10%	\$4.64	18,775

<u>Town</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>Per capita payment</u>	<u>Population</u>
Watertown	\$151,669	0.17%	\$6.85	22,128
Westbrook	\$31,845	0.04%	\$4.81	6,618
West Hartford	\$411,684	0.45%	\$6.81	60,486
West Haven	\$854,138	0.94%	\$16.21	52,676
Weston	\$18,202	0.02%	\$1.78	10,200
Westport	\$22,985	0.03%	\$0.87	26,508
Wethersfield	\$338,444	0.37%	\$13.13	25,781
Willington	\$59,699	0.07%	\$9.72	6,139
Wilton	\$23,757	0.03%	\$1.34	17,715
Winchester	\$133,670	0.15%	\$12.44	10,748
Windham	\$1,329,175	1.46%	\$56.14	23,678
Windsor	\$210,438	0.23%	\$7.32	28,754
Windsor Locks	\$686,429	0.75%	\$54.95	12,491
Wolcott	\$122,950	0.14%	\$7.49	16,407
Woodbridge	\$25,931	0.03%	\$2.82	9,201
Woodbury	\$37,369	0.04%	\$3.87	9,654
Woodstock	\$60,279	0.07%	\$7.36	8,188
	\$90,922,000	100.00%		

Source: Office of Fiscal Analysis, General Assembly; US Census 2007 Population Estimates

Estimates of Statutory Formual Grants for FY 13, FY 14, and FY 15

Grantee	PILOT: State-Owned Real Property			PILOT: Colleges & Hospitals			Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund Grant		
	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15
Andover	21,124	18,760	16,659	-	-	-	14,896	14,277	14,277
Ansonia	96,030	94,462	96,633	-	-	-	174,935	172,633	172,633
Ashford	5,791	5,626	5,098	-	-	-	23,051	22,656	22,656
Avon	90,796	86,857	79,218	-	-	-	15,463	14,803	14,803
Barkhamsted	17,540	16,891	16,963	-	-	-	15,083	14,736	14,736
Beacon Falls	44,460	45,730	40,647	-	-	-	28,797	27,741	27,741
Berlin	25,342	24,293	21,505	-	-	-	50,547	48,608	48,608
Bethany	36,054	34,245	31,569	16,484	15,056	15,013	17,957	17,394	17,394
Bethel	26,055	25,201	29,745	16,969	15,783	15,409	49,389	47,543	47,543
Bethlehem	1,203	1,114	990	-	-	-	13,381	13,734	13,734
Bloomfield	129,311	118,973	105,786	212,320	195,473	189,575	157,193	158,375	158,375
Bolton	37,097	38,011	35,857	-	-	-	18,440	18,509	18,509
Bozrah	4,834	4,618	4,382	-	-	-	15,541	16,003	16,003
Branford	55,279	53,069	48,380	114,175	113,086	112,904	61,140	57,197	57,197
Bridgeport	2,834,257	2,753,063	2,489,477	8,045,926	7,563,747	7,413,385	6,174,270	6,220,681	6,220,681
Bridgewater	1,449	1,321	1,174	-	-	-	6,732	6,778	6,778
Bristol	87,241	84,656	79,224	552,637	521,930	555,327	590,042	594,477	594,477
Brookfield	26,977	27,350	25,162	-	-	-	22,826	22,309	22,309
Brooklyn	147,385	142,587	126,745	-	-	-	239,636	244,739	244,739
Burlington	53,727	50,268	45,847	-	-	-	20,776	19,657	19,657
Canaan	101,414	94,707	89,530	2,257	2,027	1,949	7,424	7,614	7,614
Canterbury	10,436	9,763	8,678	-	-	-	33,601	35,901	35,901
Canton	29,457	27,655	25,911	-	-	-	23,360	22,289	22,289
Chaplin	66,731	62,317	52,578	-	-	-	83,286	83,912	83,912
Cheshire	2,072,235	1,962,011	1,767,615	135,982	123,841	120,688	2,012,692	1,986,048	1,986,048
Chester	14,226	13,490	12,157	-	-	-	12,637	12,233	12,233
Clinton	35,629	33,620	30,234	-	-	-	39,013	37,633	37,633
Colchester	49,876	52,331	48,154	-	-	-	72,749	69,353	69,353
Colebrook	25,954	25,002	6,088	-	-	-	8,730	8,630	8,630
Columbia	8,041	7,042	6,259	-	-	-	19,625	19,445	19,445
Cornwall	21,872	18,078	15,958	-	-	-	6,465	6,523	6,523
Coventry	49,533	46,257	42,592	-	-	-	49,635	46,699	46,699
Cromwell	15,020	14,083	16,319	58,350	51,355	53,837	45,594	43,198	43,198
Danbury	2,243,867	2,126,611	1,994,199	1,278,519	1,305,855	1,251,588	947,642	954,765	954,765
Darien	100,116	97,173	89,709	-	-	-	7,653	7,599	7,599
Deep River	10,757	10,212	9,223	-	-	-	14,061	13,585	13,585
Derby	114,244	42,372	37,492	977,103	870,460	833,155	253,965	255,874	255,874
Durham	18,377	18,136	16,120	-	-	-	22,545	21,865	21,865
Eastford	7,045	6,657	5,800	-	-	-	12,024	12,569	12,569
East Granby	807,310	762,293	699,896	-	-	-	15,427	15,375	15,375
East Haddam	29,966	28,541	36,383	-	-	-	27,963	27,880	27,880
East Hampton	113,312	107,072	97,179	-	-	-	62,044	60,181	60,181
East Hartford	633,783	716,525	653,399	285,504	482,178	484,420	307,007	309,314	309,314
East Haven	241,025	351,778	313,108	-	-	-	171,955	161,300	161,300
East Lyme	754,725	932,735	849,762	41,133	40,548	39,960	329,826	331,909	331,909
Easton	57,581	58,694	52,528	-	-	-	8,759	8,642	8,642
East Windsor	90,344	85,280	97,600	-	-	-	43,987	45,262	45,262
Ellington	5,695	7,214	6,527	-	-	-	53,960	51,619	51,619
Enfield	1,049,735	1,144,537	1,075,460	32,153	21,677	25,237	1,220,153	1,322,578	1,322,578
Essex	10,081	9,671	9,045	15,401	14,207	13,660	11,767	11,738	11,738
Fairfield	26,797	31,978	29,104	2,501,085	2,409,013	2,459,152	301,162	288,447	288,447

Estimates of Statutory Formual Grants for FY 13, FY 14, and FY 15

Grantee	PILOT: State-Owned Real Property			PILOT: Colleges & Hospitals			Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund Grant		
	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15
Farmington	2,855,163	2,744,273	2,897,206	29,932	27,675	29,529	31,838	29,176	29,176
Franklin	16,538	15,820	14,395	-	-	-	13,207	12,950	12,950
Glastonbury	63,327	59,964	41,693	1,510	1,377	1,609	40,956	37,925	37,925
Goshen	26,750	24,981	15,346	-	-	-	8,653	8,717	8,717
Granby	16,342	15,561	11,054	-	-	-	27,616	26,231	26,231
Greenwich	24,294	23,311	21,291	920,457	849,791	836,008	105,829	98,970	98,970
Griswold	43,081	58,659	54,724	-	-	-	100,852	100,882	100,882
Groton (Town of)	1,011,914	1,003,403	912,494	46,086	37,989	37,429	1,376,364	1,385,054	1,385,054
Guilford	19,304	18,731	17,170	19,545	18,237	18,083	31,213	30,176	30,176
Haddam	66,537	63,809	57,671	-	-	-	22,136	21,537	21,537
Hamden	898,697	899,268	838,806	2,846,495	2,724,546	2,817,622	935,716	942,750	942,750
Hampton	30,539	28,519	25,349	-	-	-	13,887	12,828	12,828
Hartford	13,570,279	13,787,322	12,238,641	25,708,152	24,234,225	23,300,647	6,691,065	6,980,370	6,980,370
Hartland	113,594	95,452	86,609	-	-	-	12,943	11,900	11,900
Harwinton	9,606	9,233	8,207	-	-	-	16,643	16,016	16,016
Hebron	13,390	13,986	12,858	-	-	-	31,116	29,121	29,121
Kent	61,135	56,431	50,792	-	-	-	7,908	8,228	8,228
Killingly	245,026	234,780	219,275	-	-	-	156,759	159,005	159,005
Killingworth	114,286	97,531	85,815	-	-	-	17,442	16,500	16,500
Lebanon	31,673	30,417	27,379	-	-	-	31,250	30,546	30,546
Ledyard	172,473	465,063	723,917	-	-	-	946,621	941,466	941,466
Lisbon	6,644	7,115	6,259	-	-	-	28,563	27,142	27,142
Litchfield	77,415	72,295	65,417	-	-	-	20,548	20,245	20,245
Lyme	16,553	15,458	13,598	203	182	181	6,934	7,188	7,188
Madison	518,013	487,268	446,687	-	-	-	18,829	18,507	18,507
Manchester	789,109	751,388	698,620	746,954	802,713	806,469	596,032	600,513	600,513
Mansfield	7,021,354	6,782,373	6,324,901	-	-	-	231,700	216,487	216,487
Marlborough	20,914	16,010	13,659	-	-	-	17,086	16,288	16,288
Meriden	400,169	398,388	356,928	964,037	1,206,728	1,169,385	903,765	910,558	910,558
Middlebury	11,357	20,696	16,595	-	-	-	16,454	16,254	16,254
Middlefield	9,277	9,359	8,600	-	-	-	19,406	19,257	19,257
Middletown	2,399,904	2,311,246	2,125,954	4,000,408	3,747,147	3,805,225	1,248,757	1,258,144	1,258,144
Milford	446,678	517,169	459,827	354,177	423,118	417,531	397,574	400,562	400,562
Monroe	11,261	10,688	9,873	-	-	-	34,145	32,924	32,924
Montville	951,415	1,489,296	1,796,940	-	-	-	1,790,687	1,479,692	1,479,692
Morris	17,749	16,500	14,498	-	-	-	9,637	9,444	9,444
Naugatuck	65,939	62,967	56,486	-	-	-	215,889	219,625	219,625
New Britain	3,067,040	2,912,494	2,982,775	2,321,622	2,095,011	2,506,940	2,290,372	2,307,589	2,307,589
New Canaan	44,568	42,291	38,952	-	-	-	7,435	7,317	7,317
New Fairfield	19,157	18,421	16,373	-	-	-	24,683	24,086	24,086
New Hartford	18,334	18,157	19,165	-	-	-	21,398	20,252	20,252
New Haven	4,737,591	5,068,925	5,683,077	35,287,804	38,567,488	38,898,219	6,880,445	6,765,423	6,765,423
Newington	639,581	688,293	619,064	1,390,113	1,753,757	1,612,552	240,525	280,251	280,251
New London	383,311	376,204	342,789	4,888,495	4,698,208	4,753,899	1,790,049	1,801,351	1,801,351
New Milford	36,478	33,015	27,060	228,368	210,932	215,955	88,414	84,642	84,642
Newtown	862,308	812,088	781,538	-	-	-	814,097	799,135	799,135
Norfolk	98,650	83,711	74,554	47,772	44,163	44,471	12,748	12,375	12,375
North Branford	4,426	5,038	4,692	2,504	2,249	2,266	43,981	43,988	43,988
North Canaan	22,769	21,770	20,666	-	-	-	24,454	24,581	24,581
North Haven	111,844	104,784	98,611	303,544	331,749	602,898	157,835	159,022	159,022
North Stonington	22,622	20,438	19,518	-	-	-	884,602	885,400	885,400
Norwalk	347,706	333,832	334,180	1,555,260	1,465,920	1,463,035	852,913	859,324	859,324
Norwich	666,628	783,435	664,861	778,727	748,855	754,531	1,984,303	1,992,095	1,992,095

Estimates of Statutory Formual Grants for FY 13, FY 14, and FY 15

Grantee	PILOT: State-Owned Real Property			PILOT: Colleges & Hospitals			Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund Grant		
	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15
Old Lyme	29,425	28,151	25,074	36,981	34,022	32,640	13,893	13,627	13,627
Old Saybrook	57,095	55,451	50,232	-	-	-	15,879	16,168	16,168
Orange	15,363	14,821	9,772	189,928	191,724	231,511	43,070	43,740	43,740
Oxford	235,665	228,518	208,594	-	-	-	33,357	32,240	32,240
Plainfield	42,788	41,361	47,414	37,094	31,246	38,434	170,891	183,973	183,973
Plainville	20,446	16,161	14,592	-	-	-	89,745	83,865	83,865
Plymouth	12,492	11,692	10,089	-	-	-	75,054	71,801	71,801
Pomfret	48,962	43,160	39,715	-	-	-	20,821	21,051	21,051
Portland	28,700	25,255	22,764	-	-	-	34,323	31,565	31,565
Preston	10,863	11,011	13,549	-	-	-	1,173,380	1,176,052	1,176,052
Prospect	2,016	1,876	1,698	-	-	-	35,079	34,132	34,132
Putnam	33,266	30,760	27,516	237,960	223,733	216,369	114,908	119,902	119,902
Redding	182,825	172,804	148,230	-	-	-	9,728	9,675	9,675
Ridgefield	176,561	162,964	122,997	-	-	-	14,841	14,469	14,469
Rocky Hill	598,842	711,585	771,390	-	-	-	280,873	282,984	282,984
Roxbury	4,067	3,861	3,536	-	-	-	6,375	6,445	6,445
Salem	53,552	58,772	54,130	-	-	-	20,269	19,828	19,828
Salisbury	7,896	7,521	6,816	-	-	-	7,653	7,541	7,541
Scotland	24,842	23,199	20,819	-	-	-	15,384	15,934	15,934
Seymour	22,911	20,504	18,447	-	-	-	77,536	76,895	76,895
Sharon	17,342	16,195	15,473	-	-	-	7,011	6,986	6,986
Shelton	14,940	14,627	12,943	-	-	-	79,021	76,270	76,270
Sherman	13	12	12	-	-	-	8,235	8,401	8,401
Simsbury	111,718	106,054	101,940	-	-	-	32,752	31,663	31,663
Somers	1,412,595	1,378,810	1,238,797	-	-	-	1,540,826	1,559,958	1,559,958
Southbury	291,113	269,140	246,791	-	-	-	38,946	41,175	41,175
Southington	32,147	24,940	22,151	135,495	137,108	131,730	151,655	149,046	149,046
South Windsor	10,284	9,821	10,922	-	-	-	57,358	58,225	58,225
Sprague	11,779	11,427	10,125	-	-	-	30,199	29,003	29,003
Stafford	30,044	49,930	45,438	220,168	215,981	212,613	100,168	99,015	99,015
Stamford	1,273,723	1,217,331	1,247,441	1,908,074	1,747,011	1,827,758	923,079	930,018	930,018
Sterling	7,245	6,840	4,917	-	-	-	32,497	34,164	34,164
Stonington	21,519	20,547	17,811	-	-	-	38,077	38,547	38,547
Stratford	385,100	367,268	331,727	-	-	-	164,461	163,537	163,537
Suffield	3,352,605	3,228,758	2,906,036	-	-	-	2,670,505	2,677,202	2,677,202
Thomaston	29,810	34,937	33,592	-	-	-	41,368	40,534	40,534
Thompson	10,763	10,620	9,533	2,508	2,379	2,310	72,340	70,692	70,692
Tolland	51,829	48,824	43,686	-	-	-	45,575	42,518	42,518
Torrington	234,272	225,307	206,046	256,910	239,622	237,219	275,655	265,306	265,306
Trumbull	84,956	88,382	80,031	-	-	-	52,530	49,031	49,031
Union	30,132	28,798	26,444	-	-	-	22,390	22,559	22,559
Vernon	197,040	197,923	206,906	304,100	310,249	315,749	193,050	177,417	177,417
Voluntown	143,095	134,074	72,633	60,000	60,000	60,000	106,011	106,681	106,681
Wallingford	52,499	50,504	46,050	367,344	339,818	329,745	173,653	172,911	172,911
Warren	13,003	12,887	11,829	-	-	-	6,855	6,868	6,868
Washingtion	32,299	31,533	28,636	-	-	-	7,487	7,551	7,551
Waterbury	3,999,715	3,733,930	3,716,272	6,034,247	5,433,960	5,375,069	3,043,884	3,066,765	3,066,765
Waterford	373,493	366,982	236,369	48,707	46,015	57,922	47,817	47,754	47,754
Watertown	32,943	31,964	29,420	-	-	-	84,343	85,866	85,866
Westbrook	35,194	28,173	25,042	-	-	17,560	14,801	15,348	15,348
West Hartford	268,886	275,598	248,731	910,666	1,031,732	1,009,723	242,949	223,004	223,004
West Haven	20,427	18,118	49,218	5,536,694	5,313,329	5,321,178	1,049,532	1,021,340	1,021,340
Weston	6,586	6,171	5,455	-	-	-	7,405	7,397	7,397

Estimates of Statutory Formal Grants for FY 13, FY 14, and FY 15

	PILOT: State-Owned Real Property			PILOT: Colleges & Hospitals			Mashantucket Pequot And Mohegan Fund Grant		
Grantee	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15
Westport	794,881	762,752	684,023	191,536	176,738	171,447	28,270	26,791	26,791
Wethersfield	228,964	223,414	206,655	-	8,654	8,545	218,392	220,034	220,034
Wilmington	44,407	42,138	38,111	-	-	-	27,059	27,338	27,338
Wilton	98,922	93,416	102,490	-	-	-	9,322	9,160	9,160
Winchester	80,595	75,265	66,117	40,099	36,009	40,158	71,445	74,846	74,846
Windham	2,889,523	2,786,843	1,996,522	684,677	637,832	622,200	883,736	889,316	889,316
Windsor	59,771	58,226	54,092	-	-	-	117,498	106,913	106,913
Windsor Locks	4,024,300	3,897,869	3,503,135	-	-	-	443,586	446,921	446,921
Wolcott	2,008	1,936	1,764	-	-	-	70,953	69,544	69,544
Woodbridge	16,929	16,120	14,503	102	94	91	11,565	11,302	11,302
Woodbury	545	521	463	-	-	-	18,050	17,941	17,941
Woodstock	14,052	8,631	7,847	-	-	-	33,458	32,325	32,325
Bantam (Bor.)	-	-	-	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Danielson (Bor.)	11,500	11,456	10,501	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Fenwick (Bor.)	-	-	-	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Groton (City of)	46,886	55,820	49,298	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Groton Long Point	-	-	-	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Jewett City (Bor.)	400	468	474	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Litchfield (Bor.)	809	755	671	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Newtown (Bor.)	127	119	113	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Stonington (Bor.)	-	-	-	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Woodmont (Bor.)	-	-	-	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 1	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 4	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 5	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 6	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 7	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 8	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 9	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 10	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 11	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 12	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 13	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 14	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 15	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 16	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 17	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 18	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
District No. 19	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
CREC	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Education Connection	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
CES	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
ACES	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
LEARN	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
EASTCONN	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
SDE Administrative Costs	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E	N/E
Bloomfield: Center FD	N/E	N/E	N/E	5,513	5,092	4,896	N/E	N/E	N/E

Demographic Surveys and Behavioral Cohorts

2.00 CONNECTICUT: FOXWOODS RESORT CASINO AND MOHEGAN SUN CASINO

Foxwoods Resort Casino is operated by the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut and Mohegan Sun Casino is operated by the Mohegan Tribe of Connecticut. Both casinos operate under the provisions of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988, including procedures and regulations approved or adopted by the United States Department of the Interior and the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC 2008a).

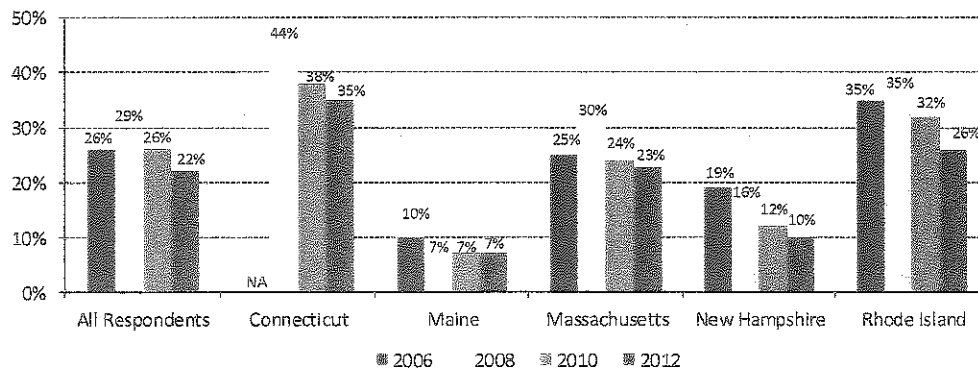
Foxwoods is currently the single largest gaming facility in the United States in terms of total gaming positions and gaming space. Mohegan Sun is the second largest gaming facility in the United States in terms of total gaming positions, but in the 2008 calendar year Mohegan Sun surpassed Foxwoods in gross gaming revenue, after surpassing it in total revenues (gaming & non-gaming) for the first time in 2007.

2.10 VISITATION DATA¹²

2.11 Visitation Patterns by State

Twenty-two percent (22%) of residents in the five states surveyed report having visited Foxwoods or Mohegan Sun at least once during the previous 12 months, a decline from 26% in 2006 (see Figure 2). Not surprisingly, due to their proximity, Connecticut residents report the highest percentage of visitations to Foxwoods or Mohegan Sun, with 35% having visited one or both of these facilities in the last 12 months, although this percentage has been declining since the regional gaming market peaked in 2006 (see Figure 2).

Figure 2
Visited Foxwoods Resort Casino or
Mohegan Sun in the Last 12 Months: 2006 to 2012



¹² Residents 21 years of age and older.



2.12 Historical Visitation Patterns by Facility

Seventeen percent (17%) of residents in the five states surveyed visited Foxwoods at least once during the previous 12 months, which is a steady decline from the survey's baseline year. The percentage of residents who visited Foxwoods also declined in each of the five states, most notably residents from New Hampshire (-9%) and Rhode Island (-7%), who are clearly shifting many of their casino visits to Oxford Casino or Twin River respectively (see Table 3).

Fourteen percent (14%) of residents in the five states surveyed visited Mohegan Sun at least once during the previous 12 months, which is a decline of 5 percentage points since 2008. Massachusetts is the only state to have posted an attendance increase at Mohegan Sun since its baseline year (+2%). Conversely, the percentage of Connecticut residents visiting Mohegan Sun declined by 9 percentage points since 2008, despite being most proximate to the facility (see Table 3).

Table 3

Percent Visited Foxwoods Resort Casino or Mohegan Sun: 2006 to 2012										
	% Visited Foxwoods Resort Casino					% Visited Mohegan Sun				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	% Change 06-12	2006	2008	2010	2012	% Change 06-12
All Respondents	23%	22%	20%	17%	*-5%	13%	19%	17%	14%	*-5%
Connecticut	NA	27%	20%	22%	*-5%	NA	38%	35%	29%	*-9%
Maine	8%	5%	7%	5%	-3%	5%	4%	5%	4%	-1%
Massachusetts	22%	24%	21%	17%	-5%	13%	18%	13%	15%	2%
New Hampshire	17%	10%	10%	8%	-9%	7%	11%	7%	3%	-4%
Rhode Island	30%	29%	28%	23%	-7%	17%	17%	17%	12%	-5%

* Percent change 2008-2012 because Connecticut residents were not included in the 2006 survey.
 Data includes visitors age 21 years of age and older.



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2.13 Number of Annual Unique Visitors by State¹³

In 2012, approximately 1.7 million residents from the five states surveyed visited Foxwoods and approximately 1.6 million residents visited Mohegan Sun (see Table 4). The number of visitors to Foxwoods declined by 22% from 2008 to 2012, while the number of visitors to Mohegan Sun also declined by 22% over this period.¹⁴ The number of visitors over the past 2 years (2010 to 2012) declined by 10% at Foxwoods and 7% at Mohegan Sun, partly due to a general decline in the propensity to gamble, but also due to significant inroads on their customer base by Twin River and Oxford Casino.

Foxwoods received the greatest number of visitors from Massachusetts in 2012 (815,155), followed by Connecticut (580,799), Rhode Island (175,125), New Hampshire (77,652), and Maine (52,944). Mohegan Sun received the greatest number of visitors from Connecticut (750,090), followed by Massachusetts (723,511), Rhode Island (94,120), Maine (35,962), and New Hampshire (33,002) (see Table 4).

The number of visitors to Foxwoods declined for each state from their respective baseline year - 15% Connecticut, 34% Maine, 17% Massachusetts, 50% New Hampshire, and 24% Rhode Island – although the number of visitors from Connecticut increased slightly over the past 2 years (see Table 4). Most significantly, Massachusetts residents account for two-thirds (66%) of the decline in the number of visitors to Foxwoods from 2008 to 2012 and 28% of the decline in visitors to Mohegan Sun. In fact, the decline in the number of Massachusetts residents visiting Foxwoods from 2008 to 2012 is greater than the decline in the number of visitors from the other four states combined.

Declines in the number of visitors is likely a result of two factors; a still struggling economy coupled with the addition/expansion of casino gambling venues located more conveniently to each state's residents, for example, Twin River for Massachusetts and Rhode Island residents, and Hollywood and Oxford Casinos for Maine residents.¹⁵

Table 4

Number of Visitors to Foxwoods Resort Casino and Mohegan Sun by State: 2006 to 2012										
	Foxwoods Resort Casino					Mohegan Sun				
	2006	2008	2010	2012	% Change 06-12	2006	2008	2010	2012	% Change 06-12
All Respondents	1,442,433	2,182,772	1,881,956	1,701,675	*-22%	807,091	2,085,218	1,758,029	1,636,685	*-22%
Connecticut	NA	682,336	506,166	580,799	*-15%	NA	960,325	871,310	750,090	*-22%
Maine	80,074	49,134	64,762	52,944	-34%	43,413	39,307	46,118	35,962	-17%
Massachusetts	976,579	1,133,564	1,008,734	815,155	-17%	567,779	850,173	637,596	723,511	27%
New Hampshire	154,862	95,667	90,774	77,652	-50%	66,767	105,233	70,708	33,002	-51%
Rhode Island	230,917	222,072	211,521	175,125	-24%	129,131	130,180	132,297	94,120	-27%

* Percent change 2008-2012 because Connecticut residents were not included in the 2006 survey.
 Data includes visitors age 21 years of age and older.

¹³ This data measures the number of unique visitors regardless of the number of times they visited throughout the 12 month period.

¹⁴ Comparisons to 2006 data are not presented for respondents overall because Connecticut residents were not included in the 2006 survey.

¹⁵ It is generally agreed upon that as a result of their locations, Mohegan Sun attracts more customers from the western Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey in comparison to Foxwoods, while Foxwoods draws a higher number of patrons from eastern Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. This is consistent with results from CFPA's previous Gaming Behavior Surveys and its annual *Patron Origin Analysis*.



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2.14 Number of Visits Per Year to Foxwoods Resort Casino & Mohegan Sun by State¹⁶

Residents from Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island made approximately 5.9 million visits to Foxwoods and 6.5 million visits to Mohegan Sun Casino in 2012 (see Table 5). Visits to Foxwoods declined by 30% from 2008 to 2012, while the number of visits to Mohegan Sun Casino declined by 11% over this period.¹⁷

Massachusetts residents continue to be Foxwoods' primary feeder market, with its residents making over 3 million visits in 2012 (3,009,146). This is followed by Connecticut (2,213,307 visits), Rhode Island (631,904), New Hampshire (138,904), and Maine (88,390). At Mohegan Sun, Connecticut residents made the most visits among the five states surveyed (4,271,835 visits), followed by Massachusetts (2,018,450 visits), Rhode Island (291,641 visits), Maine (72,543 visits), and New Hampshire (57,797 visits) (see Table 5).

Each facility experienced both a percentage and absolute decline in visits from residents of each state. At Foxwoods, the number of visits from each state declined from their respective baseline year - 37% Connecticut (2008 to 2012), 46% Maine, 37% Massachusetts, 61% New Hampshire, and 49% Rhode Island – although visitations by Connecticut residents increased over the past 2 years. A similar decline for each state occurred at Mohegan Sun - 3% Connecticut (2008 to 2012), 32% Maine, 2% Massachusetts, 48% New Hampshire, and 37% Rhode Island (see Table 5).

In absolute numbers, from 2008 to 2012 Foxwoods experienced the largest decline in visitations from Connecticut residents (-1,314,370 visits), followed by Massachusetts (-731,614 visits), Rhode Island (-303,107 visits), and New Hampshire (-18,946 visits), while visitations increased by 21,076 for Maine residents. In fact, Connecticut accounted for more than half the decline in the number of visits to Foxwoods over this period (53%). Visits to Mohegan Sun from 2008 to 2012 declined most significantly among Massachusetts residents (-277,016 visits), followed by New Hampshire (-156,879 visits), Connecticut (-145,658 visits), and Rhode Island (93,691 visits), while Maine posted a modest gain (+8,865 visits).

Table 5

Number of Visits to Foxwoods Resort Casino and Mohegan Sun by State: 2006 to 2012										
	Foxwoods Resort Casino					Mohegan Sun				
					% Change 06-12					% Change 06-12
	2006	2008	2010	2012		2006	2008	2010	2012	
All Respondents	6,566,692	8,428,522	6,456,981	5,923,192	*-30%	2,744,286	7,376,546	7,462,266	6,533,154	*-11%
Connecticut	NA	3,527,677	1,720,964	2,213,307	*-37%	NA	4,417,493	4,896,764	4,271,835	*-3%
Maine	164,952	67,314	214,362	88,390	-46%	106,363	63,678	112,068	72,543	-32%
Massachusetts	4,804,770	3,740,760	3,137,163	3,009,146	-37%	2,066,714	2,295,466	1,931,916	2,018,450	-2%
New Hampshire	354,635	157,850	178,824	138,904	-61%	111,501	214,676	127,274	57,797	-48%
Rhode Island	1,242,336	934,921	1,205,668	631,904	-49%	459,708	385,332	394,244	291,641	-37%

* Percent change 2008-2012 because Connecticut residents were not included in the 2006 survey.
 Data includes visitors age 21 years of age and older.

¹⁶ This data measures the total number of visits to these facilities, as opposed to the previous section that measured the number of unique visitors.

¹⁷ Comparisons to 2006 data are not included for respondents overall because Connecticut residents were not included in the 2006 survey.



While the drop in visitations at both facilities is partly explained by a decline in the number of unique visitors (see Table 4), the overall decline at Foxwoods is also a factor of patrons visiting less frequently; annual average visits to Foxwoods among the five states is at its lowest level since 2006 (3.5 visits/year), while the average number of visits has remained relatively stable at Mohegan Sun (see Table 6).

Table 6

Average Annual Number of Visits: 2006 to 2012								
	Foxwoods Resort Casino				Mohegan Sun			
	<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2012</u>
*All Respondents	4.9	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
*Connecticut	NA	5.2	3.4	3.8	NA	4.6	5.6	5.7
Maine	2.1	1.4	3.3	1.7	2.5	1.6	2.4	2.0
Massachusetts	4.9	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.6	2.7	3.0	2.8
New Hampshire	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8
Rhode Island	5.4	4.2	5.7	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.1

Data includes visitors age 21 years of age and older.

2.15 Frequency of Visitation to Foxwoods Resort Casino & Mohegan Sun by State

Most individuals among the five states surveyed visit Foxwoods and Mohegan Sun once or twice per year; 70% of those who reported visiting Foxwoods in the last 12 months made only 1 trip (47%) or 2 trips (23%). Similarly, 69% of those who visited Mohegan Sun in the last 12 months made 1 trip (43%) or 2 trips (26%) (Table 7).

Table 7

Number of Trips Per Year to Foxwoods Resort Casino and Mohegan Sun, 2012										
	Foxwoods					Mohegan Sun				
	<u>1 Trip</u>	<u>2 Trips</u>	<u>3 Trips</u>	<u>4 Trips</u>	<u>5+ Trips</u>	<u>1 Trip</u>	<u>2 Trips</u>	<u>3 Trips</u>	<u>4 Trips</u>	<u>5+ Trips</u>
All Respondents	47%	23%	9%	5%	16%	43%	26%	7%	5%	19%
Connecticut	51%	17%	3%	7%	23%	30%	26%	10%	6%	28%
Maine	68%	5%	24%	0%	3%	58%	19%	12%	0%	12%
Massachusetts	43%	30%	10%	3%	14%	49%	28%	3%	7%	13%
New Hampshire	56%	19%	23%	0%	3%	44%	40%	13%	3%	0%
Rhode Island	42%	25%	9%	7%	18%	56%	23%	5%	0%	16%



2.20 VISITS TO CASINOS OUTSIDE OF NEW ENGLAND

A small percentage of residents in the five states surveyed visited casinos in other jurisdictions within the last 12 months, including Atlantic City (2%), Las Vegas (4%), and other areas (3%) such as the Caribbean, Canada, Puerto Rico, Europe, or a cruise ship (see Table 8).

Table 8

Percent Visited Casinos Outside of New England Last 12 Months			
	Atlantic City	Las Vegas	Other Areas
All Respondents	2%	4%	3%
Connecticut	3%	3%	3%
Maine	1%	2%	2%
Massachusetts	2%	5%	3%
New Hampshire	2%	4%	2%
Rhode Island	2%	3%	3%

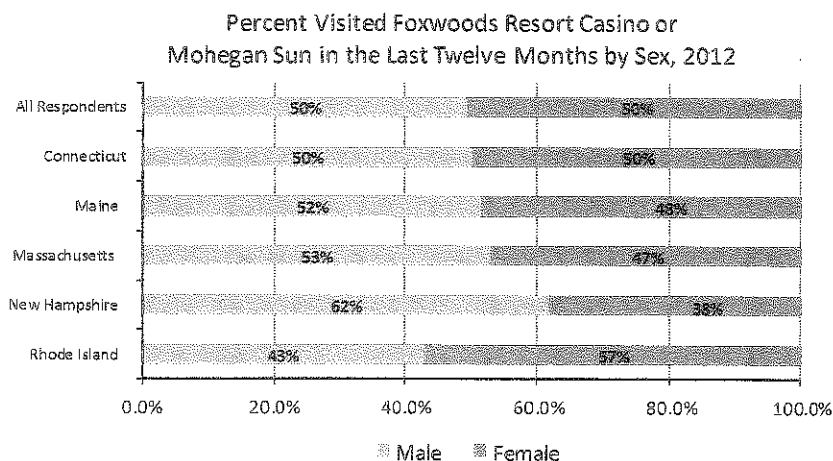
2.30 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF VISITORS TO FOXWOODS AND MOHEGAN SUN¹⁸

Respondents from each of the five states surveyed were asked to indicate their sex, age, educational attainment, and annual family income. This analysis provides insight into the types of customers who visited Connecticut's casinos from these states in the last 12 months.¹⁹

2.31 Sex

- There is a fifty-fifty split in the percentage of men and women who visited Foxwoods or Mohegan Sun in the last 12 months (see Figure 3).

Figure 3



¹⁸ Residents 21 years of age and older.

¹⁹ Note: Small number of respondents for Maine and New Hampshire. Conclusions should be made with caution for these states.



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The weighted estimates for private automobiles and tour buses were then translated from percentages of vehicles to percentages of patrons based on field observations and public statements by casino executives that visitations during weekends and holidays are approximately double the average daily traffic.⁴⁴ Thus, the weighted estimates for private automobiles and tour buses are translated into percentages of patrons using the formula:

$$\text{Percent Patrons} = [(\text{Weekend}\% * 2) + (\text{Holiday}\% * 2)] + [\text{Weekday}\% / 2]$$

2.20 FINDINGS

The total weighted estimates, including both types of transportation, indicate that casino and racino patrons originate from the following states (see Table 9):

Table 9
Estimated Patron Origins by State, 2013:
Foxwoods, Mohegan Sun, Twin River, Newport Grand, Hollywood, & Oxford

	Foxwoods	Mohegan	Twin River	Newport	Hollywood	Oxford
Massachusetts	32.1%	18.5%	51.4%	44.5%	2.2%	4.0%
Connecticut	38.0%	57.5%	0.8%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%
Rhode Island	11.7%	4.5%	45.8%	51.4%	0.3%	0.1%
New Hampshire	2.9%	1.7%	0.5%	0.3%	2.1%	10.4%
Maine	1.8%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	86.1%	81.6%
Vermont	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
New York	9.8%	13.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
New Jersey	1.9%	1.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%
Other	1.5%	1.8%	1.1%	2.2%	8.0%	2.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Center for Policy Analysis. Note: The statistical margin of error for the Foxwoods, Mohegan, Twin River, Newport, and Hollywood surveys is +/- < 1%.

The results for Foxwoods and Mohegan Sun are consistent with earlier patron origin analyses by the Center for Policy Analysis, which used the same methodology to estimate patron origins in 1995, 1999, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 (see Table 9 and Table 10).⁴⁵ The only statistically significant shifts in patron origins during the last year are a decline in the

holidays, respectively, in the 2008 calendar year based on the definitions in the methodology. The adjustment factors of .88 and .12 are the estimated percentage of patrons that arrive by car and bus.

⁴⁴ This observation is confirmed by statements from both Foxwoods and Mohegan Sun officials, see, Florin (2004a), who notes that "the two casinos are busiest on weekends, though they both make extensive efforts to lure customers during the week."

⁴⁵ The University of Connecticut Center for Economic Analysis (Carstensen et al. 2000) conducted a patron intercept survey from September 7 to 13, 1999 with 496 respondents. The UCCEA survey found that 33% of patrons lived in Massachusetts, 27.5% in Connecticut, 17.2% in Rhode Island, 2.6% in New Hampshire, 1.8% in Maine, 0.8% in Vermont, 9.2% in New York, and 2.0% in New Jersey, and 5.5% in other states. The reliability of the findings is bolstered by the fact that two different survey methodologies have arrived at comparable results.

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percentage of Foxwoods patrons originating in New York and Rhode Island.

The geographic structure of New England's casino gaming market has been comparatively stable over the years, since most of the nominal changes in patron origin have been within the survey's margin of error or can be explained by increased competition from new gaming facilities in Pennsylvania and New York, and improvements to Twin River in Rhode Island.

Table 10

Foxwoods Resort: Estimated Patron Origins by State, 1995 to 2013									
	Feb-99	Apr-04	Feb-06	Feb-08	Jan-09	Feb-10	Feb-11	Feb-12	Feb-13
Massachusetts	36.0%	36.0%	34.8%	36.0%	31.4%	35.7%	31.0%	32.2%	32.1%
Connecticut	28.3%	26.5%	33.3%	33.0%	35.9%	31.9%	36.9%	35.3%	38.0%
Rhode Island	13.3%	15.4%	13.9%	13.0%	13.2%	13.0%	13.2%	12.6%	11.7%
New Hampshire	3.0%	2.6%	3.1%	3.1%	3.2%	2.8%	3.0%	3.5%	2.9%
Maine	1.5%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.1%	1.2%	1.6%	2.2%	1.8%
Vermont	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
New York	11.9%	10.6%	9.0%	9.2%	10.8%	11.3%	10.0%	11.0%	9.8%
New Jersey	N/A	4.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	1.6%	1.3%	1.9%
Other	5.3%	2.5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	1.8%	2.5%	1.4%	1.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Center for Policy Analysis. Note: The statistical margin of error for all Foxwoods surveys is +/- <1%.

NA = Data not available or less than 0.1% (included in Other).

Table 11

Mohegan Sun: Estimated Patron Origins by State, 1999 to 2013									
	Feb-99	Apr-04	Feb-06	Feb-08	Jan-09	Feb-10	Feb-11	Feb-12	Feb-13
Massachusetts	22.8%	21.0%	20.9%	20.7%	16.6%	18.5%	19.5%	20.2%	18.5%
Connecticut	46.0%	44.3%	52.7%	53.8%	56.7%	56.5%	53.7%	53.7%	57.5%
Rhode Island	7.8%	5.6%	4.6%	4.2%	3.9%	4.5%	4.2%	4.3%	4.5%
New Hampshire	1.8%	1.5%	2.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%
Maine	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
Vermont	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
New York	15.6%	19.6%	14.2%	14.8%	15.9%	15.7%	15.3%	15.7%	13.4%
New Jersey	N/A	4.1%	2.4%	1.9%	1.8%	1.0%	2.3%	1.6%	1.7%
Other	4.8%	2.7%	2.0%	2.2%	3.1%	1.3%	2.3%	1.4%	1.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Center for Policy Analysis. Note: The statistical margin of error for all Mohegan surveys is +/- <1%.

NA = Data not available or less than 0.1% (included in Other).

Age Cohort

The older the age cohort, the larger the percentage who report they primarily play slot machines at Foxwoods and Mohegan Sun; age 21 to 34 = 59%, age 35 to 50 = 71%, age 50 to 64 = 79%, age 65 and older = 88%. Conversely, table games are more popular among younger age cohorts; age 21 to 34 = 41%, age 35 to 50 = 30%, age 50 to 64 = 21%, age 65 and older = 12% (see Table 12).

Table 12

Game Primarily Played by Age Cohort			
	Slots	Table Games	Total
All Respondents	73%	27%	100%
21 to 34	59%	41%	100%
35 to 50	71%	30%	100%
50 to 64	79%	21%	100%
65+	88%	12%	100%

Among visitors who primarily play slots, 23% are age 21 to 34, 27% are age 35 to 50, 30% are age 50 to 64, and 21% are 65 years of age and older. Forty-two percent (42%) of table games players are under the age of 35 and 72% are under the age of 50 (see Table 13).

Table 13

Type of Game Played By Age Cohort		
	Slots	Table Games
21 to 34	23%	42%
35 to 50	27%	30%
50 to 64	30%	21%
65+	21%	7%
Total	100%	100%



Education

The percentage of visitors who primarily play slot machines is somewhat evenly distributed among education levels, although those with a Bachelor's degree or higher (69%) are least likely to play slot machines. Conversely, this group is most likely to play table games (see Table 14).

Table 14

Game Primarily Played by Education			
	Slots	Table Games	Total
All Respondents	73%	27%	100%
< High School	75%	25%	100%
High School Only	75%	25%	100%
Some College/Assoc.	77%	23%	100%
Bachelor's +	69%	32%	100%

Among visitors who primarily play slots, 3% have less than a high school diploma, 29% have a high school diploma only, 34% have some college/Associate's degree, and 34% have a Bachelor's or higher. Table games are primarily played by respondents with higher levels of education; 43% of table games players have a Bachelor's or higher, compared to only 30% who have a high school diploma or lower (see Table 15).

Table 15

Type of Game Played By Education		
	Slots	Table Games
< High School	3%	3%
High School Only	29%	27%
Some College/Assoc.	34%	28%
Bachelor's +	34%	43%
Total	100%	100%



Annual Family Income

Visitors from all income levels report they primarily play slot machines, although those with lower incomes are more likely to play slots than those with higher incomes. Conversely, respondents with higher income levels are more likely to play table games (see Table 16).

Table 16

Game Primarily Played by Annual Family Income			
	Slots	Table Games	Total
All Respondents	73%	27%	100%
< \$45K	76%	24%	100%
\$45K to \$75K	78%	22%	100%
\$75K to \$100K	68%	32%	100%
\$100K to \$150K	71%	29%	100%
\$150K +	65%	35%	100%

Among visitors who primarily play slots, 26% have annual average income below \$45K, 34% between \$45K and \$75K, 17% between \$75K and \$100K, 14% between \$100K and \$150K, and 9% over \$150K. Among table games players, 23% have annual average income below \$45K, 26% between \$45K and \$75K, 22% between \$75K and \$100K, 16% between \$100K and \$150K, and 13% over \$150K (see Table 17).

Table 17

Type of Game Played By Annual Family Income		
	Slots	Table Games
< \$45K	26%	23%
\$45K to \$75K	34%	26%
\$75K to \$100K	17%	22%
\$100K to \$150K	14%	16%
\$150K +	9%	13%
Total	100%	100%

